

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 562.]

SATURDAY, September 30, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.

LEXINGTON:—Printed on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, in Main street; where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

For Sale,

The noted high breed Horse
CINCINNATI, a BEAUTIFUL foal stud, seven years
old, fifteen hands high, well known for
his talents as a foal getter, and his remarkable
powers on the turf.

16 MONTEZUMA,

A full breed Spanish stud, from Mexico, five
or six years old, fifteen hands high, and allowed
by good judges to be superior to any of his
kind that has ever appeared in this country.

A well formed BAY MARE, fifteen hands
high, four years old, well calculated for the
foal, and remarkably fit of foot, and perfectly tractable.

A strong built BLACK MARE, fourteen
hands and an inch high, six years old, and rides
remarkably well.

An elegant full blooded BROOD MARE,
35 hands high, 8 years old, of a beautiful bay,
and would truly be an acquisition to any gen-
tleman conveniently situated for breeding fine
horses. Apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, 9th August, 1797.

NOTICE.

A generous price will be given
FOR eight hundred fifty-six and two thirds
Acres of LAND, in the name of Edward
Dause, on Pitman's creek. If the land has
been transferred, the subscribers will thank Mr.
Deakin, or any other person that will give in-
formation who is the present proprietor.

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington August 23.

Messrs. Francis and William
Deakin having empowered us to transact busi-
ness for them, with Mr. Benjamin Jennings,
we hereby request Mr. Jennings to call on us
at Lexington, or inform us by letter, where
we may call on him, as we are unacquainted
with his address.

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, September 5, 1797.

GEORGE ADAMS,

13 R EPECTFULLY informs his
friends and the public in ge-
neral, that he has opened a Tavern, in
that commodious house on Main street
the third door below Crois street
where those who please to favor him
with their custom, shall meet with ev-
ery possible attention.

NOTICE,

THE partnership of Reid & McIlwain being
this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those
indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book
accounts, are requested to come forward imme-
diately and settle their respective balances—
likewise all those who have any demands ag-
ainst said firm, to bring them forward to
David Reid, properly authenticated, for settle-
ment, in whose hands the books are left for
settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, si-
lent by bond, note or book account, are
requested to come forward and make payment
to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on the 10th of
September of this inst. as I intend setting out for
Baltimore and Philadelphia about that time.
Those who do not avail themselves of this no-
tice, may rest assured, that they shall be
dealt with as the law directs, at the time of
said time—therefore I am sure this no-
tice will be attended to without further trouble,
as I am determined to have all my accounts
fully settled by the 10th of December next,
GEO. TEGARDEN.

NOTICE,

THE Co-partnership of John A. Seitz and
Frederick Lauman, hitherto trading un-
der the name of Seitz & Lauman, has been dis-
solved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst.
Their books papers &c. are in the hands of John
A. Seitz, for adjustment, to whom all those
who have any demands against the late firm of
Seitz & Lauman, are requested to apply for a
settlement; and those who are indebted to
them, it is hoped will make immediate payment,
otherwise their demands will be placed in the
hands of proper collectors for collection.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

FREDERICK LAUMAN.

September 23, 1797.

For Sale,

5 TWO thousand acres of LAND,
on Yellow creek, surveyed in the
name of William Fleming. This
Land includes Davis's station, at the
foot of Cumberland mountain. For
terms apply to

JOHN OVERTON,

In Lexington.

For Sale,

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND,

In the Military range, within Judge Symms's
land, out of the following numbers, viz. 3
and 15 in the second township, and 3, 6 and 22
in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be ac-
commodated may purchase in small quantities.
For terms apply either to J. & A. Huest or Wil-
liam Wells, in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spenser
in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant,
in Lexington.

[NOTE] An indisputable title will immediate-
ly be given to purchasers.

Cincinnati, August 2.

17 Hughes and Fitzhugh,

18 WE for sale, at their Factory, near Ha-
ightown, Washington county, Maryland,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF

NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 20, 1797.

FOR SALE,

An Overshot Merchant-Mill
With two pair of Stones, together with a
Saw-Mill and Distillery,

STANDING in Madison county, up-
on Silver creek, six miles from the
Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land,
twenty-five of which are cleared.

The grist-mill will be finished in a
few weeks by an eminent European
millwright, and upon the best con-
struction. The situation of the mills
is well known to be as good as any in
the state. The dam and race, have
stood the late heavy floods without
damage, and the stream continues the
whole year. Any person inclined to
purchase, may apply to George
Smart in Lexington, or to Robert
Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.

HICKMAN, t/r

July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when
finished, they will be let for years.

Mom's Lie, September 24, 1797.

WE are well informed that some malicious
person has lodged salt of an inferior qual-
ity, for a length of time, at the widow Com-
ing's, for sale, as being of our manufacture.
We hereby declare to the public, that we did
not never lodge any salt for sale on the road
between this place and Lexington. This deception
is calculated not only to injure our reputation,
but the public at large.

JAMES F. MORRE, 3m CHA. SEELER.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to those
who have patronized him in the line of his pro-
fession, and informs them, that his school will
be opened for the present session, on Thursday the
28th instant, at Mr. Bradford's room, in
Lexington.—Every exertion to be made by the
wishes of his patrons, will be made use of, by

RICHARD DAVENPORT.

September 11.

BAIRDSTOWN RACES,

19 WILL commence on the third Wednesday in
October next, and will continue Thursday and
Friday, free for any horse, mare or gelding.—
The first day, the three mile heats, second day
two miles heats, and the last day one mile heats.

There is one hundred and fifty dollars sub-
scribed now. The rules of the Jersey Club of
this state are to be observed in those races.

September 4, 1797.

20 Those gentlemen in
whole hands proposals for

printing the Kentucky Laws,
have been lodged, will please
to forward the number of the
subscribers they have obtained,
to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as
possible, in order that the work may be imme-
diately put to press, if the stipulated
number of copies are sub-
scribed for.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.

An Expeditious Letter

From EDWARD RUSHTON to GEORGE WASHING-
TON, of Mount Vernon.

10 STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the sub-
scriber, about two and a half
miles from Lexington, on Tuesday
night the 1st instant, a foal Mare,
3 years old, a natural trotter, about
14 hands high, no brand, her tail is
docked, she has a low carriage before,
and keeps her nose out, a blaze down
her face, and a dark spot on her but-
tock. A reward of ten dollars will
be given for the Mare, and thief, or
five dollars for the Mare, and all other
reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

18 FOR SALE.

The Subcriber,

WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk,
will lay out the land on which it stands,
in six lots, sixty-six and two thirds feet in front,
and one hundred and forty back; he will also
sell a lot on the street he lives on, the same
size including his blacksmith's shop, on three of
the other lots will be three small brick houses,
which will accommodate as many families; all
of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

Lexington, April 28.

28 Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation
of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman,
four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark
bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen
hands high, a blaze and flip, two hind feet white.
Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Fran-
cis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the
above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

29 SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by
A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington,
and sold whole sale and retail, as AND-
REW HOLMES's Store.

Lexington August 8.

30 OLD DRY SALT.

August 10, 1797.

Excellent Vinegar for sale

At my still house in Lexington, by the

large or small quantity.

SAUGRAIN.

31 Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER,
to whom the highest wages will be given,
enquire of the Printer.

September 6, 1797.

32 FOR SALE.

A Likely Negro Wench.

Apply to the Printer.

September 6, 1797.

33 JOHN M. BOCCS.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND LOT,

ON Main street, with a good stable &c.

Also, six and a half acres of Land on Bank

of Yellow creek, about ten miles from the Old

City, which is to be sold to the highest bidder.

The land is of excellent quality, and the title
indisputable. For terms apply to

JOHN A. SEITZ.

34 FOR SALE,

The tract of LAND on which

I now live, lying about two miles from Lex-
ington, near the Georgetown road, containing
about two hundred acres; it is well watered and tim-
bered, about 50 acres cleared—the title indis-
putable. For terms apply to

FRANCIS DILL.

35 ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

With a view to purchase at their store in Lexington

a quantity of

TOBACCO AND HEMP.

For which they will give a generous price, a d

a proportion in money.

They have on hand a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE, which they are offering for

sale on the most moderate terms

36 NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to

the next general assembly for ad-
ding a part of Bourbon county, to the

county of Clarke.

R. H. Tp.

37 WILL exchange my house and lot, in Lou-
isville for likely young negroes, and appro-
priate bonds.

R. DICKINSON.

Bengrass, Sept. 24, 1797.

ZOHAMAR.

No. I.

TO GAIUS.

WHEN you my friend, offered your self to the suffrages of your countrymen in the late election for legislative representatives, you made them a tender of your talents, your integrity and your services. They, in electing you, have evinced their sense of this, and you now stand pledged on the most solemn engagement, and the highest responsibility to use your best efforts to promote the general welfare by every honorable means in your power. There is one subject of the utmost importance to the people of this state, and to none more so, than your immediate constituents which requires the attention of the Legislature. It is the intertreating claims to lands. Your situation in an extensive rich tract of country—near the point of landing for emigrants and travellers; and your profession as a lawyer, must have afforded you opportunities, independent of other circumstances, of knowing but well the embarrassment and distress which these conflicting claims produce. The man who visits our country to buy land, with a view to become a settler, hears incessantly of disputes about the title—he knows not where to purchase—he is seized with diffidence or overcome with disgust; and leaves the state with regret, or execrations. The emigrant who arrives here, knows not where to set down in safety. The farmer or planter, who, of choice or necessity, cultivates the earth, is ever haunted by the painful apprehension that he is not really laboring for himself, and that his fields, his orchards, and even his house, may, by means of some adverse claim, become the property of others. And such seems to be the present state of things, that hardly any prudent man will buy any lands without a general warranty;—perhaps no man ought to be called prudent, who would give such a warranty; and those who do it, are always insecure, for who ever that recure to the purchaser the permanent possession.—Hence population is slow—labor sickens—and improvement languishes.—Thus have I faintly portrayed some of the many evils resulting from the present state of our claims to land. But I have said enough, and the picture may be filled up by your own recollections. I shall now attempt to suggest a remedy and which is, perhaps the only one in the power of the Legislature, since it belongs to the supreme judiciary to decide finally on private rights, and to settle those numerous points of law, arising out of land cases, which being unsettled, are the teeming cause of perpetuating the evils of which I speak. Nor are we to look to the judiciary in its ordinary jurisdiction, for the remedy to this evil. We have had courts of law, and equity existing under one form, or other, possessed of ample cognizance, according to the usual form, in land cases, for twelve years or more, and there are hardly five decisions which throw any light on the subject of the numerous disputes which still remain. Should we be compelled to wait till the great leading points upon which the title to thousands and millions of acres depend, are settled in the ordinary way, the young man now alive, should he attain the age of Franklin, will die too soon hear the decision in which he is interested.

Now what I propose is, that the legislature shall begin at their next session, and from time to time, make points of law relative to titles, for trial at bar, by the general court; of which the court at its next session shall take cognizance; and on which they shall decide; from this decision an appeal shall lie of course to the court of appeals, who shall at its next session decide finally thereon—the decision thence to be certified to the next session of the general assembly to be published with the laws as points of law adjudged and settled. The courts respectively, whenever they shall find it necessary, shall appoint council, to argue the points thus referred to them; and after decision the judges certificate to such council respectively, that they argued any certain case, shall entitle them to receive from the public

Treasury the highest legal fee allowed. But unless the court shall think the case well argued they shall not grant a certificate.

Thus might the great leading principles on which depend the titles to land, be settled in a safe and summary way, detached from the names of parties, and free of those prejudices and partialities, which more or less enter into every decision wherein the parties are personally known to the court. Thus might attorneyes be soon relieved from the state of doubt and conjecture in which they are at present involved, and enabled to give certain and satisfactory opinions to their clients.—Thus would entitle men be enabled to adjust their own, and their neighbours differences, without going to law; and thus should we see the titles to land strip of much embarrassment, contention subside, confidence restored, settlements increased, labour cheered, and improvement facilitated.

I am aware it will be said, that this is innovation. Men attached to established forms, will put on grave faces and know not why, & perhaps out of men of your profession will think the alarm left their province should be invaded, or their business diminished. But I would have them exercise the liberality incident to their avocation; let them yield something to the general good—they need not doubt they will find an advantage in it: besides every point of law as perspicuous as the decalogue, the follies of mankind, the vices or the follies of mankind, would furnish ample business for the lawyers. To you Gaius, let me say one word, diffidence often accompanies even the finest talents in new enterprises—but do not permit yourself to be depressed, from any difficulty you may perceive in the subject itself: or be deterred by any opposition which you may apprehend, from attempting to carry this measure through the next assembly. Were I a member it should be my favorite object. And to certain am I of its utility, that I should envy you the honor which you will derive to yourself by becoming its advocate. Believe me Gaius, it is not their eye on you, in your last essay at politics—You will be noticed by a more extensive public; and your particular friends, will expect more from you than from any ordinary young man. You must have anticipated, and at no time the temporary fulness of those pecuniary emoluments resulting from a profession made laborious by duty, and brilliant by knowledge. You must have also stipulated with yourself a compensation, in some and in a compensation, due to you for your new duties, for the incidental sacrifice of domestic ease, and pleasure, with which a fulfillment of them, will be attended. You must have said to yourself, and in effect repeated the same thing to the people—if I am placed in the legislature, I shall not be an idle spectator, I shall be an attentive, and active member. There is much to be done to complete our system of legislation, I shall cheerfully forego all other considerations to share in the honor of producing a good one.

Thus have I endeavoured to present your sentiments, the better to assure myself of the propriety of addressing these papers to you, & of your co-operation in carrying the subject of them into effect. To which in my next number I shall particularly confine myself.

ZOHAMAR.

September. 15, 1797.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The late entertainment of the President of the United States at Boston appears to have been rather in the *file régale*.—In the first place the honor of his company was requested by the address men, who on such an occasion, it might be supposed, after the fourteen days the President had had of it in *The Philadelphia Court Gazette*, might have had better manners than to entertain him with old womanish tales of domestic faction, foreign intrigue, &c. &c. at all adapted to the extirpating occasion.—To all this, (royal against the President) was pleased to reply, with a sort of responsive whine, I complainingly said that *disobedience to authority is sufficient into a sort of justi-*

ence (which probably he knew something about in 1774) though he may have forgot it since, in the plenitude of *pietatis* *cis-atlantic* *royalism*.

—Of the *Toasts*, it may be said, they are truly *high federal*, & *foam with diplomacy*, *George Washington*, *Federalism*, *Timothy Pickering*, *seales*, *balances* *words of justice*, and the *labours of the *commerce**—one, however, (a volunteer) ought to be particularly noticed, viz.

“The Rev. Clergy—” they continue to oppose an insurmountable barrier against heretical opinions in church and state.”—Very well, gentlemen: and so we are to have *bonfires* *an* *please you*, as of yore in Lambeth and Smithfield.—What is heresy?—With *form* it is, the right of man thinking in religious and political matters for himself—what again is heresy?—Is not the fairest definition of it, the people *out* of power thinking and speaking differently from people *in power* and thereby rendering themselves obnoxious to *tyrannical* *perfection*?—in another view of things; at what period of the world did one century hold opinions that were entirely and universally embraced by another. The nations of men change, and man is changed with them! and it is lamentable to say, that *intestine* *too frequently governs opinion*—says *Fludibars*,

“What makes all doctrines plain and clear?—

About two hundred pounds a year—And that proved true, prov'd fallible?

Why, just about two hundred more

Now for the Latin Motto.—An honest countryman walking through Boston on the *Day of Justice* (when in fact the whole United States are in mourning) gazed at this pedantry, and said *Lat*: what have we here?—“*Fidelis protige*” (read his wife)—that is, I guess, and the wife—“Like my predecessor I will employ fidlers on embassies”—Yes (said the good wife) it is certain some *political* *fidlers* are indeed made *Ambassadors*.—And what is this (cried the Farmer) *Sicut ad astra*?—I cannot well tell (replied a ryman student from Harvard Fall) but I suspect it means that stars and garters.

The next motto was, *Hic manes ab pagina vultuosa pess*—Serious doubts arose what this could mean—an old continental officer limped up (his wound was got at the battle of Germantown)—I believe—gentlefolks (said he) I believe it means that we old soldiers have all got the mange in lying by and selling our duels while other people have run away with the fruits of our labours.”

Et Puribus Unum—“Well what's that?” said the farmers wife—“Why (replied the honest soldier) the New England people will all get the plague if we don't separate the Union.”—As no evidence ordered the matter, the other motto were English.—To the memory of the brave man who fell in the cause of liberty.”—“I think (said the old soldier) that we brave men should learn to be a little cautious how we expend our blood and bravery for people who are at this moment drinking dead mens headis, and laughing at our fears and broken legs.”—Without the characteristic of man, resolution and courage he is nothing—Nature placed their qualities within him for exalted purposes; but I will prove, in an essay I intend to write on the subject, that they have been and are totally misapplied.”

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

It has been communicaed some time ago that a treaty of amity and commerce had been lately concluded between Russia and Great Britain, but no particulars on that subject have as yet transpired. The following is translated from a copy of that instrument, in the Russian language.

The treaty was signed at St. Peterburgh on the 10th February [Russia style] 1797 [i. e. the 21st February.] The negotiators on the part of Russia were: Alexander count Belbordof, Alexander, prince Korakin and Peter de Solomew. On the part of Great Britain, Charles de Whitworth.

Literal translation of the first paragraph of the third article of that treaty.

Art. III. “It is agreed that the subjects of the two high contracting parties, shall be admitted to trade and dwell, wherever the same is allowed to any other nation and the sailors,

passengers and captains, whether Russians or British, (although they happen to be subjects of a foreign power) among their crews shall be received and treated as the most favored nations, and neither shall the sailors or passengers be forced to enter the service of either of the contracting powers, except such of their own subjects, as they might want in their own service.”

The tenth article secures the freedom of neutral bottoms as follows:

Art. X. “Free intercouse shall be granted to the subjects of the two contracting parties with those states with whom the one or the other of the said parties is at war; on condition that they shall carry no ammunition to the enemy; and with the exception of places blockaded up or besieged by land or by sea, but in all other cases shall the said subjects, freely carry into those places, passengers and all kinds of goods, except ammunition.”

Specification of articles considered as warlike stores.

Art. XI. “All kinds of great guns, mortars, fire arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, small arms, fuses, matches, powder, fah-peter, sulphur, coat of mail, spears, swords, belts, cartridge boxes, faddles and bridles, above the quantity destined for the use of the vessel or for each individual on board and for the passengers, shall be considered as warlike stores, and if any of those articles are found, they shall be confiscated agreeably to the laws, as contraband or prohibited goods; yet neither the vessels nor the passengers, nor the other goods, shall be detained, or hindered in the prosecution of their voyage.”

Remarks for the Aurora.

The above extracts sufficiently prove, that the servants of an eastern chief of about 200, half savage, and quite savage tribes, understood the law of nations far better than Mr. Jay the chief justice of a free and one of the most enlightened nations, and who was directed in his negotiations by the conscience of the god-like Washington, as some idolators please to call him. At least the slaves of Paul I paid a little more respect to the interests of their fellow slaves, by making the principles of unarmed neutrality the basis of their treaty with England. They have likewise not forgot, to secure the Russian sailors against imprisonment by a foreign power; and stipulated even, that foreigners employed on board of Russian ships, shall not be impelled by the British, except the are English subjects.

The list of contraband articles in the Russian treaty reduced to arm and the ingredients of powder, are certainly justice and humanity rank it a duty of a neutral nation not to furnish to belligerent powers, any article tending directly to the destruction of man; but the justice and humanity of men, Jay and Co. ordained quite differently, they chose to count profits among the contrabands of war. It unquestionably right to refuse a sword or a club to two exasperated boxers: but it would be cruelty to refuse them a drink of water or a bite of bread.

REMOVALS.

The Secretary of State's office is removed to Trenton.

The War office to the falls of Schuylkill.

The offices of the Treasury department to Grey's Ferry, and

The Post Master General's office to Trenton.

The President of the United States is at Braintree (Massachusetts.)

The Secretary of State at Trenton.

The Secretary of War, five miles south of Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in Connecticut—and

The attorney General of the United States in Virginia.

Query. Where is the seat of Government.

From a Correspondent.

The depopulation of our city must not wholly be ascribed to the fever, or to the alarm that fever has excited. This alarm has no doubt driven many into the country; others have gone because it was fashionable to go, to avoid the iniquity of creditors, and some because there was little to be done in town, owing to the number of inhabitants that apprehensively removed. Taking all these causes of fugitives together perhaps our

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

A DRUNKARD.

PRAY who lies here? Why, don't you know? I'm a dead drunkard, I am. Death! What! dead at last? I thought that Death Could never stop his long, long breath. True, death never drew his dark old him, But kill'd like David, with a fling; whether he's gone—we do not know—With spirits above or spirits below? But, if he former take inheritors, He's quaffing in a world of spirits.

ANECDOTE.

A certain bishop being at court, and observing a lady who was very complacent, talking to the late princesses of Wales, and at the other end of the room a very genteel youth, both of whom were utter strangers to him—he addressed himself to the young gentleman, and with an inquiring air, (after some compliments) asked him if he knew that a fat low w^oo^m was who was in difficulties with her royal highness. "Yes my lord" (replied the youth with great modesty) "that fat low w^oo^m is the ambassadee of Sweden, and mother to the little w^oo^m who has the honor to speak to your lordship."

The public, I presume, has seen a piece inserted by Benjamin S. Cox and Joseph Fenwick, in the Kentucky Gazette, with the design of injuring me, in the sale of my lands. Their publication (malicious as it is) should pass unanswered, but this I append to my letter to the editor, and acknowledge the truth of their claim—Now I do assert that I never sold land to Daniel Broadhead, nor can he legally claim a foot of property under me—if he could, why do not the persons claiming under him, make it appear? I have been three years cantankerous in this state, and always defendant that my land disputes might be terminated, as during their continuance I have been exposed to much cruel and unmerited contention. In all this time little or nothing has been done by my opponents. Messrs. Cox and Fenwick have published a list of the lands advertised by them, but this has been commenced in my copy of Quarter Sessions for Fayette. That I do not know is true, a subpara illated against me in the Fayette District, in April last,—but 'tis equally true, that my complainants have never yet got their bill. From these circumstances, the publick, I think may form a just estimate of the validity of their title. A claim so important, if it could have been established, would not have been so long neglected; or, at least, after commencing suit, they would have participated with more keenness if they had imagined they had any chance of success.

2 These lands I did not sell, and I trust I shall be able to remove the doubts of any person who is disposed to buy. Let Messrs. Cox and Fenwick, in future know, that I despise the hypocritical cast of their publication. After accusing me of fraudulent intentions against innocent people—why kindly say they have no intention of injuring me? Let me assure the gentlemen if they would not think such a charge injurious to them, indeed it might not be so—but most men would feel kindly, and in spite of their fawning complaisance, would be silent as I do.

B. NETHERLAND.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEING commissioned AUCTIONEERS unto the United States; beg leave to inform the publick, they are in a situation to serve them, in the sales of any kinds of goods or property, either by public or private dispositions.

TAIHAM & BANKS.

2 Who have for sale two lots of ground.—One on the northeast corner of Second and Lime-stone streets, on which is a good two story framed dwelling house and out houses.—The other a vacant lot, on the south-west corner of said streets—fronting on Lime-stone 60 feet, and on Second, 165 feet, at present occupied by Mr. Allen, who will then the premises.

2 Lexington, September 23, 1797.

WILLIAM REED,

CHAIR MAKER

WISHES to inform his friends and the publick, in general, that he has re-commenced the chair making business, at his shop on Main street, next door to lawyer Hughes's and Mr. John Postlethwait's, where any person favoring him with their custom may depend upon having their work well done, and on the shortest notice. I would take a lad about fifteen or sixteen years of age, to learn the chair making and house painting business.

SW

2 WHEREAS, I am about to remove to Shelby county, my wife Mary Prewitt refusing to go with me, I caution all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Michael Prewitt.

September 20, 1797.

Blank Bills of exchange, for sale at this Office.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division.—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, in Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

B. NETHERLAND.

March 16, 1797.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE TOWN OF NEW-DISCOVERY,

ON the Cumberland river, below the falls, betwixt Pinhook's creek and Fishing creek, lying immediately at the Indian old crossing place, being in the county of Lincoln and state of Kentucky. The town abounds with good springs, and has an excellent place for a landing.

Also to lease for a term of years, 12 or 1500 acres of EXCELLENT LAND, adjoining said town. For terms apply to the owners of the above property on the premises. Great bargains will be given, and the title made satisfactory to the purchasers by the owners.

SPENCER GRIFFIN,
HENRY FRANCIS,
JOSEPH BARD.

August 28th, 1797.

92 FOR SALE, 400 Acres of Military Land.

YING in the county of Clark, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clark's court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Goff in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrel on Beargrass.

Aaron Fontaine,
Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

* * * The whole will be sold together, or divided into one, or two hundred acre lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A. F.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

40 Good Journeymen,
for House work, to whom generous
wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Lexington, April 12.

3 Doctor Samuel Brown,
BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1797.

8 JOHN COONS,
COPPER-SMITH,
Informs his friends and the publick, that he has just received a quantity of Copper of the best quality, at his shop in Lexington where they may be supplied with any kind of work in his line on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

9 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the noted horse called the FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living in Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

SAMUEL BEELER.

THE MANAGERS of the Lexington Chancery of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Postlewait of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers;—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

23 NOTICE.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS

H^{AS} recommended business in the Brick Store opposite the Court house, lately occupied by Hugh McTavish Esq; where he has to dispose of, a great variety of articles, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE,
QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES,
And a small quantity of PATENT
MEDICINE.

LAND FOR SALE.

93 THE SUBSCRIBER

H^{AS} several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1797.

47 FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2099 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the first a term of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with appropriate security. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Rose Graddock in Danville, or for JOHN W. HOLT, attorney at law, for THOS. HOLT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying West of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Lick creek, which empties a few miles above the three islands.—A stream supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet on its first bank of one mile. For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUCRE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 27, 1797.

NOTICE.

H^{AS}LEAS, the partner of Alexander Netherland, deceased, by his will, dated (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances likewise all those who have any debts against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER,
JOHN COBURN,
JOHN BRADFORD, Esq.
Lexington, April 12, 1797.

32 JUST OPENING, FOR SALE,

In the house formerly occupied by Benjamin S. Cox as a Store, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the Old Court House, GROCERIES and DRY GOODS adapted to the sealing NAILS &c. WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 12 and 9 by 13; also a variety of SADDLERY—saddles of different descriptions, ad-
dles—Bags, Martingals, Bridles, of every description, &c. also a cask of PORT WINE—all will be disposed of extremely low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

The Publick's number servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, June 7.

N. B. The subscriber has a package of SADDLERY—Saddles, Saddle-Bags, Bridles, &c. that will dispose of on very moderate terms, for CASH.

2

NOTICE.

AT THAT the trial of the town of Port Williams meet the second Monday in every month at the Old Court House—those persons having claims to lots in said town will transmit their papers to me in order that they may be made out prior to the monthly meetings, when they will be executed.

2 PERCIVAL BUTLER, Clerk.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Garrard county, about six miles from the mouth of Hickman, a mile and a half from town, about 12 hands high, no brand perceptible appraised to \$1.

2 LEONARD HALL.

July 17.

John McClelland, complainant,

as against

George Clarke, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, the rules of this court, and the subscriber to the satisfaction of this date—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel; it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear on the 6th instant, November next, and answer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and from Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy) T. T. LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

WHEREAS Benjamin Netherland, who is well known to the people of Kentucky, has advertised several tracts of land in this state for sale, we have given this friendly notice to those whom it may concern, that we have a claim to the following tracts of land, which were sold by the said Netherland, to Daniel Broadhead, viz:

3000 acres in Cox's district, 1000 on Floyd's Fork, 5000 on do. 500 on do. 3000 on do. 5211 on Green river, 192 on Sandy, including a fall spring, 1000 on Licking creek, 7000 near the Big Bone Lick, 5000 on Eagle creek, 500 on the waters of the Ohio, 2,400 and a quarter, at the mouth of Dick's river, 2316 and a half, on Jessamine, 1000 on do. 1620 on Hickman creek, 10,000 acres located by Sannel Johnson, in Fayette county, 500 acres on Elkhorn, five hundred acres on do. 2000 acres on Jessamine, all of which are entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland. One moiety of the following tracts, viz: 1055 on Floyd's fork, 2000 on Little Bullknob, 1000 on do. 1000 on do. 1000 on do. 1033 on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, and William May, 1000 acres on Jessamine, 2,900 acres on Hickman, entered in the name of John Mots, 1000 acres on Hickman, entered in the name of John Brown, 1335 acres entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland and John Bruce, 1335 acres entered in the last mentioned name. The two last mentioned tracts on Eagle creek, entered in the name of Thomas Trapp, 6,865 acres, entered in the name of Nicholas Notchby, near Captain Craig's, 16,37 and a half acres on Jessamine, entered in the name of Charles Scott, 960 acres on Jessamine, entered in the name of William Stanford, the whole of which was the property of said Netherland, 5000 acres on Hickman, entered in the name of John Curd, 1668 and a half acres on Hickman, entered in the name of William Bradshaw, 9000 acres lying on Licking, entered in the name of John George, and Fielding Lewis, 3000 acres lying on the waters of Floyd's fork, and Bear grafts, entered in the name of Hubbard Taylor and Benjamin Netherland, 5,900 on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of William May, 9,493 acres entered in the name of Mildred Lightfoot, on the waters of the Ohio, 3422 acres on Kentucky, entered in the name of Francis Harris, 4000 on Barred's creek, 1000 on Floyd's fork, 1500 on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of William May, 1000 on Ohio, entered in the name of John May and John Harvie, 1310 acres on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland and Peter Coleman, 2000 acres on Fly's fork, entered in the name of Francis Taylor, 6000 acres on Kentucky, entered in the name of Samuel Oldham, 5000 acres entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, lying on Green river, 400 acres on Fly's fork, entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland and Richard Taylor, 1000 acres on Elkhorn, entered in the name of John and Benjamin Netherland, 1000 acres, and another tract of 420 entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, lying between the North and South forks of his horn; with all other lands the property of the said Netherland.—For all those lands there is a suit now commenced in the quarter session court for the county of Fayette. We do not give this notice with intention to injure said Netherland, but to prevent innocent people from being defrauded.

BEN. S. COX, and JOSEPH TENWICK

BLANK BONDS.